State Library

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office, North Carolinian Bldg., Main St.,
One door east of Albemarle House,
Terms, $1.00 a Year in Advance
If not paid in advance, $1.50 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.
For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.
Business Notices in local column, ten cents a line. Obituary Notices, five cents a line.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXXIII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1902. NUMBER 41.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE IN THE MAINE WOODS.

I place this on record as the most remarkable story that has ever come out of the Maine hunting woods—and I know considerable about the stories of the Maine woods. If it were not vouched for so eminently I would not tell it. It would be too much for credulity and wouldn't be worth the telling. I believe it, for I know the men who tell it to me, even though they cannot explain it. They believe it and do not try to explain it, for they feel they cannot. Here it is. If the thing seems too much to believe, then don't believe it. But the facts are just the same.

On the north side of Boarstone mountain, in the town of Elliotsville, in Piscataquis county, Maine, lives Trustrum H. Brown, who calls himself "The Mediator." He entertains the harmless vagary that he is the mediator between man and God. For some 15 years since his retirement to the wilderness of northern Maine he has been writing what he calls a new Bible, and he has a mass of manuscript piled a foot high. By the way, I have examined the "Mediator's" manuscript considerably, and it is far from being balderdash. Much of his writing indicates real thought and considerable ability. The "Mediator" is in no sense of the word a crazy man, despite his hallucination on the subject of religion.

Brown has a bit of a farm and raises potatoes and vegetables enough to last him through the winter. He traps a little and hunts a bit and never goes hungry.

Early in December, just after the first snow of the season, he discovered one morning the fresh tracks of a moose near his house. By the manner in which the creature's great feet had splayed into the snow, Brown saw that the moose was a big one. In his capacity of "Mediator" he asserts that there are 10,000 spirits about him all the time. He alleges that he asked one of these spirits to tell him how big the moose was and that the spirit skipped along ahead and then came back and rendered him the information that the moose was none other than the Ambajejus Giant that had defied the rifles of hunters for years. The spirit further declared, so Brown avers, that the moose didn't have much of a start.

So the "Mediator" tied on his snowshoes, grabbed his rifle and a bit of a snack, and started away on the lope into the forest. This was early in the morning. Well, the "Mediator" scuffed along till noon without coming up with the moose. But the tracks still continued fresh and his spirit guide, so he says, kept breathing into his ear that the animal was almost in reach. He ate his lunch of cold venison as he walked, for in a stern chase of a moose no time is to be wasted. His keen woodsman's eye noted that the clouds hung low and were massing darker and darker. Had he not been so confident that the moose was just ahead of him and would "yard" at the coming of nightfall, he would have abandoned the chase.

At 4 o'clock it was dusk, and still the splay tracks were stretching on ahead of him. Then he could see them no longer, and regretfully he brought to in a ravine and abandoned the chase for the night.

He had not reckoned on the long pursuit and therefore he had not provided himself in the usual cautious manner. Above all, he had not brought his woods axe.

Only a man accustomed to the woods realizes how serious an omission this is. The "Mediator" was able to collect some dry lye or limbs that had dropped from the trees and he hewed off some low branches with his hunting knife. He kindled a bit of a fire at the foot of a tree. He did not dare to go to asleep, for the cold was raw and piercing. So he stood and turned himself before the fire like an animated spit, moving constantly to keep awake.

In the morning there was nothing left of his provender except one flat-chested biscuit. Had he not been unduly fired with zeal to catch that moose he would have retraced his steps. But he felt that probably the animal had yarded a little way ahead, and so on he went. He did come across the trampled place where the moose had spent the night, and with its great teeth had ripped off the twigs and bark. By the mighty reach the "Mediator" saw that the animal was a monster, and on he drove eagerly in a skurry of snow from his broad shoes. Still those monster splotches in the snow kept trailing away ahead of him.

Then some unkind weather sprite joggled the clouds overhead. The snow commenced to come in the fine, driving flakes that indicate a protracted storm. Then, and not till then, did the reckless hunter turn about. But before an hour had passed the snow, driving faster and faster, covered his tracks. Night came on again. Once more he lighted his fire, and, dizzy for want of sleep, staggered about it, struggling to keep awake. The "Mediator" is nearly 70 years old, but his lithe little form is inured to hardship by many years of woods life. A less experienced man or one with less vitality must have succumbed.

The snow came down damp and heavy, and the sagging boughs above kept dropping clumps onto his shoulders and into his neck.

At the first lightening that showed that morning was approaching, he ate the last crumbs of his biscuit and started away. But the snow drove hard in his face. He was weak with hunger and sick for sleep. His limbs were stiff and his whole body ready to sink with fatigue. Accustomed though he was to the woods, it is not surprising that in a few hours he knew that he had lost his way. But still he kept on, hoping that he might come across some trail or water course, his chief hope of rescue, some logging camp.

The snow ceased in the afternoon, but a sharp and driving wind succeeded. It flung the drying snow and shrieked with it through the trees and clearings. The fine particles cut his face like the dust of a sand storm. Few men have made a fiercer struggle for life than he. It is probable that partial delirium overtook him, for he insists that he could not only hear his spirit guides, but could see them as they flocked about him and beckoned him on.

At dusk he was in a country wholly unknown. There were mountains off to the right, but he did not recognize the peaks nor the surroundings. About an hour after the dark came down with the wind still driving the snow into his eyes, he came out into a section that he recognized at last. It was "The Gulf." This is a canyon about three miles long, through which the west branch of Pleasant river rages. The wall are precipices. But along the north side skirts a wood road leading to camps miles above, and into this road the "Mediator" staggered.

Now, he was desperately weak. But he knew that if he could round the foot of the canyon and scramble for three miles up the side of the first Chairback he would come to Long Pond, where there were camps.

It was now a race for life. He stood his dear old rifle against a tree and hung his cartridge box on a limb. Then he clinched the belt around his thin waist and started. He was in a half stupor when he came down to the frozen ford at the foot of the canyon. He crossed, and striking the corduroy road that leads up to the first Chairback he plowed on. He fell a dozen times, but he had sense enough left to struggle up and dig to his task again.

When he made Long Pond his strength was nearly gone. But he knew that across the pond lay Hall & Davis's sporting camp, three miles away. The wind was still driving the snow, and he miscalculated his route across. When he came to shore he peered in all directions and listened. There was no glimmer of light anywhere, and no sound indicating that any camp was near. His knees were doubling under him by this time. His strength was gone, his eyes would not stay open, and he gave up. He stumbled and crawled up on the shore and fell across a log. His tongue was swollen in his mouth and his throat was dry. He says that he tried to shout but he could utter no sound but a gurgling whisper. Then he became unconscious.

Now comes the strange part of the story.

There was at the Hall & Davis camps at that time a hunting party from the town of Dexter. Among them were N. E. Meigs, the leading clothier of the place, and Walter Abbott, one of the proprietors of the large Abbott woolen mill. Mr. Meigs had been out that day with the party, and in trying to cross the pond had frozen both his ears, so bitter was the cold. He would have perished had not his guide beaten him to make him walk. He had desired to lie down and go to sleep on the snow, and had begged the others to go away and leave him.

On this evening he was lying in his bunk wondering whether or not he was going to be able to save his ears. They were wrapped up and were aching fearfully, and Mr. Meigs wasn't taking the most intense interest in any outside matters. The others were playing pitch-pede before the fire.

Suddenly Mr. Meigs raised himself on his elbow and cried, "I hear some one shouting for help."

The others stopped their play and listened. Beyond the moaning of the wind in the chimney and the sough of the big trees outside there was no sound.

"Folks with frozen ears can hear 'most anything," remarked one of his comrades.

"But I certainly heard some one shout," persisted Meigs.

"Do you believe for a moment," said his friend, "that a man with his ears done up like a pound of pickled tripe could hear a sound that we didn't?"

The clothing man admitted that it didn't seem very probable, but still he persisted in his opinion strenuously. At last one of the guides went to the door and shouted into the night. There was no response.

"It couldn't have been," he said, returning.

"I don't want to be stubborn in this matter," said Mr. Meigs, "but I do think we ought to make some investigation. I can't go to asleep with the notion that some poor cuss is out their in the cold. Somehow or other I can't reason myself out of the notion that there is something the matter outside, and I wish you would look it up. I'd go myself if it were not for my ears."

After poking some fun at the persistent man arguing from his nest in the bunk, two of the guides put on their outer clothing and went out.

"Of course, it may be that some one has dropped into the water hole down here a piece," said one of them, "but as that's more than a mile away it don't stand to reason that you could have heard any shouting with your ears done up in that manner."

In the course of fifteen minutes one of the men came running back, and those in the camp heard him pulling the moose sled out of the lean-to.

"There is something the matter after all down at the water hole!" he cried to those within. "Ed was ahead and he hollered back to me to bring the moose sled."

And in a little while they came tugging into the camp a stiff figure that the guides as soon as the man was in the lamplight, recognized as Mediator Trustrum H. Brown, of Elliotsville.

At first they thought he was dead, but they undressed him and set him bodily into a tub of ice-cold water. They rubbed him with snow and after some work he began to revive. Then they poured whiskey and brandy down his throat, and at midnight he was sitting up and telling his story.

In two days he was all right and lively once more, and it may be stated here while I am on the subject of recoveries, that Mr. Meigs saved his ears.

Now the "Mediator" swears that the sound he emitted when he sank down on the log was only a whisper. Even a shout as loud as a foghorn would have scarcely been heard a mile away by men inside a log camp heavily banked with snow.

That the sound should have been heard by a man with his ears frozen and wrapped in bandages is more curious still. But for that I have authority that cannot be disputed. Both sides have told me their stories.

They do not try to explain it—neither will I.

But, as I remarked in the first place, I set this down not only as one of the most remarkable stories of endurance that the Maine woods have ever reported, but as a mystery that is almost uncanny.—Forest and Stream.

LOONS TAKEN ALIVE.

The Curious Trick Resorted to by Some Hunters in Newfoundland.

In the year 1882, being engaged in railway construction in Newfoundland by an American syndicate, I was camped at a little place called Lance Cove, on the shore of Conception bay. One beautiful summer evening, as I returned to camp to dinner, I noticed two loons on a small lake close by, and, after satisfying a rather extensive appetite, I took a 12-bore shotgun and a few wired S. S. G. cartridges and proceeded to the lakeside. A glance showed me that there was not sufficient cover to warrant hope of a successful shot. After trying two, without result, and on rising to go back to camp I was met by five or six men from a grading gang, also camped there, who asked me if I desired to get the loons. I replied that if the cover was good I could get probably one, but, as it was, I had no hope of doing so. One of them—and I subsequently learned that they belonged to Smith's Sound, Trinity Bay—replied that if I wished they would get the loons for me. Having heard of the remarkable skill of these Newfoundland fishermen in shooting sea birds, seals, etc., with their enormous muzzle-loading guns, my curiosity was aroused as to the method they proposed to employ, thinking, of course, they meant to shoot the birds. I at once assented to the proposal, and the men immediately proceeded to push into the water two small boats that were at the side of the lake.

I was astonished at the noisy manner in which this was done, and more so at the subsequent proceedings. After the boats were afloat each man picked up an armful or two of small stones and placed them in the bow of the boat. They then got in and shoved off. One boat pulled direct for the birds and the other in another direction. Of course, on the approach of the boat, the birds dived, and after a little time came up not far from the second boat, from which one of the men at once threw a stone, sending the birds down instantly. Both boats again pulled away in different directions, and in a little time the loons again came up not far from one of the boats and were again instantly driven down by the use of the stones. This was repeated again and again. After a little time the birds began to take very short dives, and finally, strange as it may appear, those men drowned—as they termed it—the birds, by not giving them breathing time. The birds were unable to dive, and one after the other lay over on its side on the surface and both were lifted into the boat alive.

It was the most singular and surprising proceeding I ever witnessed.—J. F. D. in the New York Sun.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

In Woolwich, Me., a pine tree and a birch tree have grown so close together that their trunks have united. Pine branches grow on one side and birch on the other.

The Saxons whose original settlement is determined by the little kingdom of Saxony, derived their name from the seax, or short, crooked knife with which they armed themselves.

It is an extraordinary fact that men buried in an avalanche of snow hear distinctly every word uttered by those who are seeking for them, while their most strenuous shouts fail to penetrate even a few feet of the snow.

The first great drought on record happened in 678 and the two succeeding years, when, according to the records, there was practically no rainfall in England. In 879 the springs in England were dried up and it was impossible for men to work in the open air. In 993 and 994 the nuts on the trees were "roasted as if in an oven."

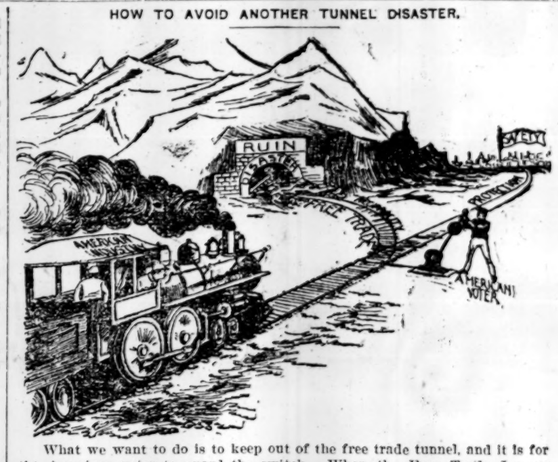
Among the strict regulations of the German military code is one which forbids anybody to present himself before a recruiting officer with a cane in his hand. Some weeks ago a reservist so far forgot himself as to enter the office of a recruiting sergeant major carrying his walking stick. For this henious offense the unfortunate reservist was promptly court-martialed, and sentenced to ten weeks imprisonment for insubordination.

A Strasburg aeronaut says he has seen an eagle at the height of 3000 meters and again a pair of storks and a buzzard 900 meters above the sea level. On March 10, 1890, some aeronauts observer a lark flying at the height of 1000 meters; on July 18, 1899, another balloon met a couple of crows at an altitude of 1400 meters. These, however, are exceptions. Birds are hardly ever seen above a height of 1000 meters; even above 400 meters they are not frequent.

The Sword.

There is only one sword factory in the United States, a Massachusetts concern, and that one has ample capacity for supplying the domestic demand for swords. The saber lost its efficiency as a cavalry weapon as far back as the war of the rebellion, and the increased range of rifles has made the sword equally obsolete. It is about as dangerous now as a bandmaster's baton, and serves much the same purpose.

HOW TO AVOID ANOTHER TUNNEL DISASTER.



What we want to do is to keep out of the free trade tunnel, and it is for the American voter to guard the switch. When the Free Trade League tries to obstruct the track and wreck the industrial train we must be ready for them at every turn. Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but of permanent peace and prosperity.

THINGS TO BE WEIGHED

SOME ASPECTS OF THE CUBAN SYMPATHY QUESTION.

Ought We to Punish Domestic Agriculture Because of Conditions For Which the Overproduction of Sugar Throughout the World is Solely Responsible?

The Washington press dispatches tell of conferences between President Roosevelt and members of the House Committee on Ways and Means in which the President is represented as having made some progress toward impressing upon the Congressional conferrees the necessity for consenting to some reduction of the existing rates of duty upon Cuban sugar and tobacco. To what extent this executive pressure has or is likely to prove successful we are not at this writing advised, but it is well known that the strong protectionists of the Ways and Means Committee have been subjected to such pressure. It is also well known that the President is so firmly convinced of the need of doing something sympathetic for the Cuban sugar and tobacco interests that he has in view the sending to Congress of a special message on that subject. It is not unlikely that the President would prefer to reach in advance an understanding that would make such a message unnecessary, and at the same time remove all danger of an open rupture on the question of the Cuban tariff concessions. To arrive at such an understanding and avoid such a rupture is on all accounts desirable.

In urging the protectionists in Congress to forget for the time being the rightful claims of the agricultural interests of the United States, the President is doubtless actuated by warm and honest sympathy for the distressed planters of Cuba. Is he not, however, asking protectionists to forget that if there is any honest claim on the part of Cuba against anybody, it is against the world at large and not against the United States? The low price of raw sugar to-day is the result of the very large product all over the world, and not the result of any relations between Cuba and the United States. Protectionists have a right to urge that this fact be not lost sight of when the question of Cuba's "claims" is under consideration. They have a right to urge, moreover, that unless the Republican party stands up squarely for the principle of protection, let it lead where it may, we shall always be confronted with an agitation similar to that which preceded the enactment of the Wilson bill with its attendant devastation and ruin to our domestic business interests.

If we are going to repeat the Hawaiian experiment we shall not come off as well as we did then, for that was a little affair, and this will be a big affair, and one that will grow greater every year. We will commence by losing to the United States a great deal of honest money which belongs to it, and end by destroying an industry which for the first time and after many struggles is in a position which seems likely to produce valuable results. These are things which ought to be duly weighed by the protectionists of the Ways and Means Committee before they consent that their deliberate judgment be broken down by executive pressure.

Future Value.

Said Governor Cummins, of Iowa, in his inaugural address:

"Reciprocity that takes without giving is an idle dream and a contradiction in terms, and if its scope embraces only non-competitive products it is of little future value in the economy of the Nation."

That is exactly what the free traders think. In their estimation the free admission of non-competitive products is a mockery and a delusion and not reciprocity at all. The only reciprocity which suits them is the kind which lets down the bars and invites the competition of all the world. Even the partial displacement of domestic labor and industry by a limited admission of lower priced foreign competitive products does not please them. This is only partial reciprocity, and "partial reciprocity," they tell us, "is [only] a step towards free trade." Good enough as far as it goes, but it falls far short of the thing hoped for. They agree, however, with Governor Cummins, that reciprocity which "embraces only non-competitive products is of little future value in the economy of the Nation." Future value to whom? To foreign producers? Yes; that is precisely what the free trader means. Is it what Governor Cummins means? Has he figured out the "future value" to our country of taking from foreigners an increased quantity of articles which we can make, are making, and ought to continue to make, ourselves?

"Republics are ungrateful," said the hero sadly. "Well," answered the business man, "I suppose a republic has a great deal of human nature about it. Nobody likes to be dunned, and some people make the mistake of continually reminding a republic of its debts."—Washington Star.

REPEAL THE WAR TAXES.

They Are No Longer Needed For Revenue and Should Be Wiped Out.

The country will welcome the proposed reduction and removal of the special war taxes as a step in the right direction. Taxes of the most onerous character — namely, direct taxes — amounting to about $80,000,000 a year, are to be abolished by the repeal of the act of June 13, 1898, and the amending act of March 2, 1901. Originally imposed as a means of providing revenue to meet the extraordinary expense involved in the war with Spain, these taxes have been borne with patience so long as the need was apparent. That need has long since disappeared, and we have been piling up a surplus far beyond the requirements of current expenditure, a surplus which drew from the channels of trade, commerce and industry a vast sum of money to be locked up and lie idle in the Treasury. The bill reported January 31, 1902, by Mr. Payne, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, contemplates that on and after July 1, 1902, a large proportion of these taxes shall cease to be levied and collected, leaving the Government's needs to be supplied through the ordinary channels of customs and internal revenue collections.

The bill as reported by the Ways and Means Committee provides for the reduction of the tax on beer and other malt liquors from $1.60 to $1 per barrel, repeals entirely section 2 and with it all direct taxes on banks, brokers, places of amusement, circuses, bowling alleys, billiard tables; reduces the tax on chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff from twelve cents to six cents per pound; repeals sections 6, 12, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, and thus abolishes stamp taxes on a large number of articles and transactions; and also repeals the tax of ten cents a pound on tea, this repeal to take effect January 1, 1903.

Is He a Free Trader?

Democratic newspapers are greatly pleased at some of the things contained in the inaugural message of Governor Cummins, Iowa's new executive. They are patting him on the back with a degree of strenuousness that ought to jar him into wondering whether he really said such a smart thing after all when he declared that "Protection is established for man and not man for protection." Considering that Governor Cummins calls himself a Republican and a protectionist, does he know what he meant when he said that? We don't, and we don't believe he does. We have an idea that he was just trying his hand at phrase making. If so, he is "not so much." He was simply paraphrasing what somebody said long ago about the Sabbath being made for man and not man for the Sabbath.

"Is Governor Cummins a free trader?" asks the Buffalo Courier. We think not. He is merely a protectionist temporarily off his base. He'll be all right when he wakes up from his dream of adding another to the list of Iowa's great statesmen.

Babcock's Monstrosity.

Representative Babcock's new tariff bill, in which he proposes a partial revision of the Dingley schedule, is meeting with little encouragement at the hands of members of Congress. Republicans generally are opposed to his program as calculated to disturb a condition satisfactory to capital and labor, while Democrats are doubtful as to what should be their attitude. Men well posted on the propositions involved aver that the bill is full of inconsistencies, and as Democrats are never, no never, inconsistent, they are finding difficulty in discovering a way by which they can at once support high tariff and low tariff provisions in the same bill, particularly since their special hobby is no tariff at all. The fact is, there is so little support for Babcock's movement that it is not regarded seriously in any quarter, and it is generally conceded that the bill cannot pass.—La Fayette (Ind.) Courier.

UNCLE SAM BUILDS A TOWN.

Navy Department to Construct Homes at Olongapo Naval Station.

Uncle Sam is going to build a town. It will be constructed at Olongapo, the site of the proposed naval station on Subig Bay, Philippine Islands, says the Washington Times.

Such action is believed to be necessary in order to provide labor for the plant. Plans for the town are being prepared by Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks.

Rear Admiral Endicott points out that many shipbuilding corporations have been compelled to build towns in the vicinity of their plants. They rent the houses at a nominal figure to their employes. The latter elect their mayor and other officers.

The plans of the department also propose the construction of a railroad which shall connect Manila and Olongapo.

Number of Counties in Texas.

There are 244 counties in Texas. New York has 61; Pennsylvania, 67, and Massachusetts 14—a total of 142 only.

DANISH TREATY RATIFIED

Purchase of the West Indian Islands Approved by the Senate.

PRICE TO BE PAID $5,000,000

A Transaction Which Has Been Under Consideration Since Lincoln's Administration Consummated — Treaty Approved by a Viva Voce Vote — Must Receive Sanction of Danish Rigsdad.

Washington, D. C.—The Senate, after a little more than an hour's consideration, ratified the treaty with Denmark ceding to the United States for a consideration of $5,000,000 the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, composing the group of the Antilles known as the Danish West Indies, and lying just east of Porto Rico. Thus, so far as this country is concerned, was consummated a transaction which has been under consideration intermittently since the Administration of President Lincoln.

The treaty and the report on it were read at length, and mere or less discussion of the proposition was indulged in. Senator Cullom, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a speech explaining the advantages of the acquisition of the Islands, and Senators Bacon and McLaurin made brief remarks, saying that while they could not indorse all the provisions of the agreement, they would place no obstacle in the way of ratification.

Senator Bacon moved to amend the treaty by striking out the second paragraph of Article 3 of the treaty, reading as follows:

"The civil rights and the political status of the inhabitants of the Islands shall be determined by the Congress, subject to the stipulations contained in the present convention."

He based his opposition to this provision on the general ground that the Constitution should extend to the Islands when they became a part of the United States. He said, however, that the failure to accept the amendment would not prevent his voting for the treaty, for he believed in the Monroe doctrine. Under that doctrine this country could not permit any European power to acquire the islands, and we could not in fairness take this position and then ourselves refuse to buy them when they are for sale. The amendment was rejected.

Senator Cullom explained all the provisions of the treaty and gave a detailed account of the resources of the islands and of their trade value to the United States. He said the provision affecting the civil rights of the inhabitants was similar to the provision on the same subject in the Spanish treaty concerning Porto Rico. In taking the islands, he said, the United States would assume no burden of debt, as by the terms of the agreement all claims held by Denmark against the insular Treasury would be canceled. He placed the total of these claims at $2,000,000.

Senator Cullom explained that under the terms of the treaty the United States would take possession of the islands as soon as ratification could be exchanged, and said that it would not be necessary to delay that act until the appropriation of money to pay for them could be made. The harbor at St. Thomas Island was described as one of the safest and best in the West Indies, and the importance of its possession from a strategic point of view was enlarged upon. He said that the control of that harbor commands the military situation as far as necessary in Cuba, and that if we are to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama the ownership of the harbor by the United States is essential, as it guards the approach to the canal. Senator Cullom's motion to ratify then was adopted by a viva voce vote.

SEASON'S WORST SNOWSTORM.

It Raged Along the Coast From the Carolinas to New England.

New York City.—A snowstorm that would have ranked as a blizzard if the weather had been colder, kept the city in its grasp all day. In the early part of the day there was a gale of forty miles an hour, accompanied by a heavy snowfall. At the same time the thermometer was thirty degrees above zero. The snowfall became lighter later in the day and ceased in the evening. Less than ten inches of snow fell in the city, but the snow was blown in drifts, which seriously blockaded traffic.

There was considerable delay in the running of the trains approaching the city, and the mails were late. The storm was violent along the coast from the Carolinas to New England. Sound boats stopped and there were delays in ferry traffic. The delivery of freight at the steamship piers was abandoned for the day.

There was little suffering in the city because of the absence of severe cold. No accidents of importance were reported. The snow and wind interfered with business in the city to such an extent that several of the department stores were closed.

Reports from almost all parts of New York and the New England States showed hat from eight inches to two feet of snow had fallen, and that high winds accompanied the storm. Country roads were impassable.

In Eastern Pennsylvania the heavy fall of snow impeded steam and surface railroads, but the West enjoyed clear, fair and almost summerlike weather.

Captain Hobson's Retirement.

President Roosevelt sent to the United States Senate a message recommending the retirement of Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, and in accordance with this recommendation Senator Gallinger immediately introduced a bill providing for Mr. Hobson's transfer to the retired list.

New President of Costa Rica.

Ascuncion Esquivel obtained a majority of the electoral votes in the election for the Presidency of Costa Rico. The election passed off quietly.

Unknown Men Murder Kentucky Negro.

Three men entered the cabin of Bell Dooley, a negro railroad section hand, at Fulton, Ky., placed a rope around his neck, and dragged him out of the house into the snow, where they shot him to death. There is no clew to the identity of the three men, and no cause for the deed is known.

End of the Industrial Commission.

The Industrial Commission created several years ago to investigate industrial problems and report on them with recommendations to Congress has expired by limitation of law.

MOB LYNCHED MINSTREL

The Result of a Shooting Affray in a Missouri Theatre.

Negro Resisted Attempts to Whip Him For Swearing at White Boys—Body Found Hanging From a Tree.

New Madrid, Mo.—The dead body of Lou F. Wright, of Ottawa, Kan., was found hanging to a tree, having been lynched as the result of one of the most exciting incidents that ever disturbed this city.

Wright was a member of Richards & Pringles' Georgia Minstrel Company, composed entirely of negroes, which played here in the evening to a crowded house. After the show, and before the audience had departed, eight or ten young white men started for the stage through a narrow passageway to get the negro Wright, who in the afternoon had applied vile epithets to two young white men, the intention being to give him a good whipping with hickory switches. Wright used the epithet because the young men had thrown snowballs at him while he was walking down the street.

When the young men started for the stage crying "Whip the negro," Wright, who stood at the head of the passageway, pulled a revolver and opened fire on them. The whites returned his fire, about twenty shots being exchanged. It was miraculous that no one was killed during the fusillade, as a number of men and women were directly in the range of Wright's pistol. Another negro, who could not be identified, opened fire from the wing of the stage, and bullets whistled in every direction.

When the firing ceased it was found that one member of the company had been shot in the leg; Clay Hunter had received a scalp wound and Tommie Walters, Wint Lewis, Hal Hunter, and Miss McLelland had bullet holes in their clothing.

Sheriff Stone and posse arrested the entire minstrel troupe and lodged them in jail. A crowd of several hundred surrounded the building. No one was masked. The crowd soon forced an entrance into the building, overpowered Sheriff Stone and the guards, taking the keys of the cells from the Sheriff, whom they locked up in a room and placed three men as a guard to see that he did not escape.

Then they went to the cell where Wright was confined, unlocked the door and dragged him out. When the committee appointed by the Vigilantes appeared with their prisoner outside the door of the jail a shout of joy went up from the crowd. Wright was half carried and half dragged some distance from the jail to a tree. One of the number quickly climbed the tree and put a rope over a strong limb which swept out over the roadway. A noose was formed and slipped over Wright's head. Half a hundred pairs of hands seized hold of the other end of the rope and drew the victim into the air. Then the rope was wound around the trunk of the tree and securely knotted, the body being left to swing there until it was cut down.

The others of the troupe were released from custody, and departed in their private car to fill engagements in other cities, but it is not believed that they will again be seen on the stage in Missouri.

SHOT TO AVENGE SISTER.

Levi Walker Attacked Two Young Men Who Spoke Ill of a Girl.

Norfolk, Va.—William O. Shipp and Walter Gray, two young men of this city, were shot and, it is believed, mortally wounded by Levi S. Walker. The shooting took place in the street and was caused by stories which Shipp and a number of his companions had circulated about Walker's sister Bessie, a girl of seventeen.

Miss Walker charged Shipp with breach of promise of marriage, but he was discharged on trial.

Levi Walker several hours after the trial saw Shipp and a number of his friends talking on the stret. Walker approached and immediately opened fire with a revolver. He shot Shipp twice and Gray once. Walker was arrested.

CHICAGO HARD PRESSED.

Controller McGann in a Letter Predicts the City's Insolvency.

Chicago.—"Absolute insolvency and suspension of the exercise of municipal functions" are predicted by Controller McGann in a letter sent to Chairman Mayor of the Council Finance Committee.

While the Controller's estimate for 1902 was for a total of $9,207,108.81, Mr. McGann now points out that the cash available will be limited to $8,190,119.38. The city business accordingly will be brought to the verge of paralysis.

The Controller says that in two years the city has lost $3,279,411 in cash. He charges this loss up to "the operation of the revenue law as administered."

Left His Prison But to Die.

After serving seven years of a life sentence in the State prison at Charlestown, Mass., Patrick Foley was pardoned by Governor Crane, only to die a few hours after at the home of friends in Somerville, Mass., from consumption. Foley was sentenced for the murder of Duroy Foster, a constable, of Burlington, Mass., in September, 1894.

Army Officer Commits Suicide.

Lieutenant Clarence M. Furey, of the Second Infantry, committed suicide at the United States Barracks at Columbus, Ohio. He shot himself with a forty-five-calibre revolver. No cause for the act has been assigned.

Berlin's Unemployed Population.

A census of the unemployed in Berlin, Germany, indicates that, so far as the count has proceeded, there are 75,000 persons totally without employment and about 40,000 partially unemployed.

Plan of Philippine Commission.

Governor Taft has announced that the plan of the Philippine Commission was to give the Filipinos a qualified suffrage and finally quasi independence, and he has said that Congress should declare its position.

Famous Minstrel Dies of Cancer.

William H. West, known to theatre goers for the past quarter of a century as "Billy West," the minstrel, died at Chicago, of cancer of the tongue, due to excessive smoking. He was forty-five years old. Mr. West's home was in Utica, N. Y. His estate is worth $500,000.

German Duelist Goes to Prison.

Herr Falkenhagen, who killed Herr von Bennigsen, Governor of Springe, Germany, in a duel, has been convicted and sentenced to six years' imprisonment in a fortress.

REPEALING THE WAR TAXES

The House Unanimously Passed the Ways and Means Bill.

Action of the Democratic Leader Moving Its Immediate Passage a Surprise to the Republicans.

Washington, D. C.—After sharp parliamentary sparring over the adoption of a special rule reported by Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) for the Committee on Rules, the War Revenue Reduction bill, wiping out the taxes levied to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war with Spain, passed the House without a dissenting vote. The result was a surprise to all the seasoned Republican leaders, as they were not forewarned of the intention of Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) the minority leader, to ask unanimous consent for the suspension of the rules and to put the bill immediately on its passage without debate. It was after the Democratic leaders had vainly tried to obtain a modification of the special rule reported by Mr. Dalzell, fixing the time for closing the debate at 4 o'clock the following afternoon, that Mr. Richardson, obtaining the floor on some pretext that did not appear plain even to Speaker Henderson, announced that his side unanimously favored the repeal of all the remaining war taxes, and that, as a protest against what he called the "gag rules" of the House, he moved that, without further preliminaries the bill at once be put to a vote.

Mr. Richardson's motion caused a lively commotion on the Republican side of the chamber. Messrs. Payne, Grosvenor, Cannon, Dalzell and other leaders quickly gathering in front of the Speaker's desk and holding hurried consultations, while the Democrats applauded Mr. Richardson's sharp move. The astonished Republican leaders consulted Speaker Henderson frequently while the confusion lasted, and as nobody offered any objection to the Democratic leader's request for unanimous consent for the bill to be placed on its passage, the roll call call on Mr. Richardson's motion was ordered without more ado. Every member in his seat—278 in all—registered his vote for the bill in a voice that rang out resonantly. The incident was one of the most remarkable in the recent history of Congress. A bill that lops off from the public revenue more than $75,000,000 passed the House without debate or division, and amid a silence, after the House recovered from its surprise that was oppressive. When this had been accomplished the House immediately adjourned, leaving the bewildered spectators in the crowded galleries wondering what had happened and what it all meant. The members filed out leisurely, the leaders of the two sides good naturedly chatting one another, as if each political party had achieved a great victory.

EARTHQUAKES KILL THOUSANDS.

Terrible Mortality in the Shamaka District, Trans-Caucasia.

Baku, Russian Trans-Caucasia.—The district Headman of Shamaka telegraphs that the town is now almost completely destroyed, only a dozen houses being left standing, and that the loss of life was very great. The church, the mosque, the barracks, and the treasury were destroyed. Twenty-five thousand inhabitants are without food and shelter.

To add to the terrors of the neighborhood, a volcano near the village of Marasy, eastward of Shamaka, broke out into active eruption. A great crevasse has appeared, whence immense flames and streams of lava were thrown out.

Hundreds of the bodies of victims have been recovered. It appears certain that hundreds of bodies are buried in the fissures and debris caused by the shocks. Among the dead are many women, who, at the time of the principal shock, were congregated in the various bathhouses.

The piles of wreckage, however, are so vast that the search necessarily is slow. Most of the victims were Mussulmans. The survivors are encamped outside the ruins of the city.

Battalions of guards and detachments of cappers, with tents, were despatched to Shamaka to aid in the work of rescue. The Red Cross is active in alleviating distress.

Berlin, Germany.—It is reported here from Baku that thousands of persons were killed by the earthquakes in the Shamaka district. It is said that the towns and villages for twenty versts around Shamaka suffered severely.

YELLOW FEVER ALL GONE.

Killing Infected Mosquitoes Has Worked Wonders in Havana.

Havana, Cuba.—Major W. C. Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer, says he has reason to believe Havana has been actually purged of yellow fever for the first time in 100 years, the disease disappearing with the killing of the infected mosquitoes. Since last September not a single case of the fever has been reported.

The average deaths from the disease for the past forty-five years has been 751. On March 1, 1901, the plan of killing infected mosquitoes was put into effect, with the result that only six persons have died from yellow fever since.

Child Burned to Death.

Mamie Atkins, seven years old, living near Laurel, Del., has been burned to death. She was playing around an open hearth when her dress caught fire.

Found Guilty of Wife Murder.

The jury in the case of William H. Pratt, who has been on trial at West Chester, Pa., for murdering his wife, who was found with her throat cut and a bullet through her head on July 24, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The most damaging evidence against Pratt was given by his eight-year-old son.

Crime Increasing in Russia.

Crime is steadily increasing in Russia. In every 100,000 of the population 222 crimes were registered last year.

Burned His Sister to Death.

John Nowak, the three-year-old son of a fireman in the employ of the Standard Oil Company at Hammond, Ind., struck a match and deliberately set fire to the clothing of his baby sister, who was burned to death. The mother of the children was on her way to a grocery at the time. The boy stood and watched the baby burn to death.

Five-Masted Schooner Launched.

The five-masted schooner Jennie B. Dubois has been launched at Mystic, Conn.

PURE REFINED PARAFFINE
Don't tie the top of your jelly and preserve jars in the old fashioned way. Seal them by the new, quick, absolutely sure way—by a thin coating of Pure Refined Paraffine. Has no taste or odor. Is air tight and mold proof. Easily applied. Useful in a dozen other ways about the house. Full directions with each cake.
Sold everywhere. Made by
STANDARD OIL CO.

Like Unto Like.

"And love restored his reason," said the sweet young thing in concluding her story.

"It is the first time," returned the old bachelor, "that I ever heard of insanity curing insanity."—Chicago Post.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of this difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar size. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect Jan 10th, 1902.

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday] 2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City 9:25, a.m
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11:00, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11:36, a.m
Arrive at Edenton, " " 12:50, p.m
Arrive Belhaven " " 5:20, p. m.
Leave Eliz City [daily except Sunday] 5:45 p.m
Arrive Edenton 6:40 p.m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12.45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12.45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Daily steamboat line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C.—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Neuse, 6.00 p m Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Ocracoke, 4 p m, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Both Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental each way.

Steamboat service is subject to conditions of weather. The Company reserves the right to change the hours of leaving without notice and will not be responsible for detention of boats or delays in departure.

For further information apply to M. H Keyes, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the general Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

F. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. BUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. MARTIN, D. D. S., Elizabeth City, N. C., offers his professional services to the public in all the branches of DENTISTRY. Can be found at all times.

R. P. JENKINS,

Attorney-at Law,
CAROLINIAN BUILDING,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Special attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. Business conducted with promptness and dispatch.

ISAAC M MEEKINS,

Attorney-at-Law.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Practice in the District and Federa Courts. Collections promptly made.

HOTELS.

KEATON'S HOTEL,
WM. G. SYMONS, & SON, PROPS.,
Main Street, Near Water
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

BAY VIEW HOTEL
Sample Rooms and Hacks Free,
F. A. WHITE, Proprietor.
Fronting Edenton Bay, Edenton, N.C

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith.
At the Old Stand on Road Street,

N. G. GRANDY & CO,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS.
Agents for American Fertilizer Co's.
HIGH CLASS
FERTILIZERS.
Buyers of Cotton Seed. Dealers in Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls, Hay, Corn and Oats.
REFERENCES: Citizen's Bank, First National Bank.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor.

"FINIS."

At last, it would seem, that the end of the Sampson-Schley controversy is in sight. President Roosevelt's review on Admiral Schley's appeal from the findings of the Board of Inquiry is complete, thorough and dispassionate, and sustains the findings of said Board.

All questions arising out of the charge of dilatoriness on Schley's part in proceeding from port to port are passed over, as the President considers that any remissness in this regard was condoned by Sampson's failure to immediately censure same, and by his allowing Schley to still retain his ranking position as second in command.

The President states that Schley was in fault, however, in failing to perfect a complete night blockade off Santiago, and that the famous loop of the Brooklyn was the sole naval error of that glorious day. In these findings he is sustained by the testimony of every one of the captains of the other war-vessels present—the captains of Admirals Sampson's and Schley's vessels excepted—from whose testimony he quotes at length In all other respects the President states that the testimony shows that Admiral Schley bore himself on that occasion in a brave, able and gallant manner, as befitted an American officer.

As to the matter of command, the battle of Santiago was fought under the technical command of Admiral Sampson and strictly according to his predetermined plan. But, as a matter of fact, during the action nothing was done in obedience to the immediate order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their own two vessels. "It was a captains' fight."

President Roosevelt's judgment is a confirmation of that of President McKinley, and will doubtless be the judgment of history.

Schley's partisans will doubtless continue the cry of injustice for a time, though in the light of the testimony in the case and the President's clear statements, we fail to see how it can be long sustained.

As we have before suggested, it is to be regretted that Schley, in an ill-advised moment, ever thought it necessary to pay attention to the vaporings of such a person as historian McClay. Schley's friends must remember that, after all, their hero is human, and that it was said of old even the gods may err. For our humble part we would welcome with no little joy an agreement on the part of the press of the nation to give us pause, for a time at least, on the over-discussed subjects of Admiral Schley's grievances and the misfortunes of Miss Ellen M. Stone, missionary. We are truly awearied. Our hope, however, is small.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Smallpox this year takes on some of its old aspects, breaking out here and there unexpectedly. Its appearance invariably signifies a relaxed attention to vaccination, the familiar, easy and certain safeguard against it. This is for local boards of health and medical practitioners to look to, but they are sometimes laggard in this duty, the performance of which is such an imperative condition of public safety. When the disease actually appears they are active enough, but the ounce of prevention which might have taken the place of the pound of cure is not so systematically applied as it ought to be.

The State Board of Health in its January bulletin urges every county and town to purchase a formaldehyde generator which can be bought for twelve or fifteen dollars, not only for use in disinfecting in small-pox cases but also for scarlet fever, diptheria and other like diseases. As the report shows, Pasquotank had no contageous diseases during the month of January. There is no getting around the fact that this immediate section stands in with Providence, but let us not tempt the Fates too far.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House reports recommending a 20 per cent concession to Cuba of our tariff duties upon imports, upon this condition: That Cuba shall first enact our immigration laws. The report represents a victory for the friends of Cuba.

It is just such speeeches as that made in Congress last week, by Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, that warrants the long eared animal being named as the most fitting representative of National Democracy.—Newbern Journal (Dem.)

The Asheville Gazette is of the opinion that:

"It is a toss-up which the democrats in congress hate the worse—the United States army or the Supreme court."

The Philippine Tariff Bill has passed the Senate, the Democrats having finished their oratorical play to the galleries.

A SOUTHERN MIS-REPRESENTATIVE.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated in an extraordinary manner in the Senate Chamber Saturday. The dignity of that august body and the dignity of the nation, as well, were outraged by a fistic encounter between the two South Carolina Senators on the floor of the Senate. Senator Tillman, of pitch-fork fame, in the course of a lengthy address on the Philippine question took occasion to make an uncalled for and bitter attack upon his colleague McLaurin in which he charged McLaurin with having sold his vote on the bill for the ratification of the treaty of Paris by which the Philippine Islands were acquired, a measure, by the way, that received Mr. Bryan's support, to the Republican party, the quid pro quo in the Senator's case being federal patronage. Senator McLaurin, pale with excitement, gave his defamer the lie direct. Tillman immediately precipitated a personal encounter and blows were exchanged.

The southern people, both Republicans and Democrats, have been too long misrepresented by men of the Tillman breed. The native Southerner is by instinct a gentleman and should look to it that his representatives in Congress are gentlemen, also, as, thank God, most of them are. If Tillman gets his deserts it will be in the shape of a permanent ticket-of-leave, signed by his fellow-senators.

A few discontented, would-be politicians met in Raleigh last week and indulged in some idle talk much to the delight of the Democratic organs in general, who immediately heraled in bold type the organization of a "new Republican party" in this state. It's enough to make a horse laugh. The thrifty class among the colored people understand the position perfectly. They realize that their salvation is not in politics, where they simply furnish texts for Democratic campaign speeches, but in industrial development, the accumulation of property and the education of their children.

It is stated that the Elizabeth City Chamber of Commerce and other interested parties have succeeded in persuading Congressman Small to introduce a bill in the House looking to the early removal of the Custom House from Edenton to this port. The Chamber has received a letter from the Congressman to this effect. We are also informed that a similar bill has already been introduced in the Senate.

A favorable report has been authorized by the Senate Committee on Pensions on Mr. Pritchard's joint resolution construing the pension law of 1890. The resolution is intended to give a pensionable status to those who served in the Confederate army and subsequently joined the United States army who are now denied the benefits of that act on the ground that they gave aid to the Confederacy.

Senator Pritchard has received more than half the amount North Carolina was requested to contribute to the McKinley National Monument Fund. The amount asked from North Carolina was one thousand dollars and Senator Pritchard has received more than $500, while Raleigh, Charlotte and other leading cities in the State have not been heard from. Senator Pritchard thinks that $1,500 may be secured.

We note with pleasure that our local Democratic contemporary, the Tar Heel, joins with us editorially in vigorously condemning the action of a portion of the audience, in attendance at a public entertainment at the Academy of Music in this city last week, in hissing the picture of the nation's official head. The occurrence represents the fruits of a narrow and bitter partisanship.

As a result of the recent disastrous conflagrations the insurance companies have boosted the rates throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of New York City and its immediate vicinity.

The proposition for steamboat connection between this city and the parts of the lower sounds is being pushed. It is now suggested that the proposed line be extended to Ocracoke.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Kansas has produced a new wonder, a prophet by the name of Patterson. Prophet Patterson declares that in 1915 there will be a general resurrection which will make the population of the world 252,000,000,000. Prohibition evidently continues not to prohibit in Kansas.—Ex.

Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal.

Portsmouth dispatch:

"The Business Men's Association of this city has gone on record as favoring the purchase by the government of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, connecting the sounds of North Carolina with Elizabeth River and Hampton Roads. The necessity for this free waterway between the sounds and the deep water of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic they consider a matter of great importance.

The board of directors of the association has adopted a resolution urging upon Congress the passage of the Small bill which contemplates the purchase of the Canal. It is generally understood in shipping circles hereabouts that the Norfolk & Southern Railway is after the canal. This line now controls rail communication through out Northeastern North Carolina. Since the Vanderbilt interest acquired control of the property there has been considerable talk of the purchase of the canal property, in order that water competition with the rail lines of the Norfolk & Southern may be minimized.

Saved Her Child's Life.

"In three weeks our chubby little boy was changed by Pneumonia almost to a skeleton," writes Mrs. W Watkins, of Pleasant City, O. "A terrible cough set in, that, in spite of a good doctor's treatment for several weeks, grew worse every day. We then used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and our darling was soon sound and well. We are sure this grand medicine saved his life." Millions know it's the only sure cure for Coughs, Colds and all Lung diseases. South Mills Drug Co., South Mills, N. C. and all druggists guarantee satisfaction. 50c, $1.00. Trial bottles free

Impeachment Trial.

There has recently been issued from the presses of the State printers the official report of the famous trial of Chief Justice Furches and Associate Justice Robert M. Douglas on impeachment by the House of Representatives before the State Senate. It makes a volume of 912 pages and is substantially bound in leather.

The work is thoroughly indexed as to topics or features of the trial.

The Secretary of State is authorized to sell same at $2.00 per volume.

Millions Put to Work.

The wonderful activity of the new century is shown by an enormous demand for the worlds best workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. For Constipation, Sick Headache. Biliousness, or any trouble of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys they're unrivaled. Only 25c at South Mills Drug Co., South Mills, N. C. and all druggists.

Attorneys for this state are preparing the North Carolina side of the suit by South Dakota to enforce the payment of the full value and interest on ten bonds of the Western North Carolina railway. The state's reply is nearly complete. The United States Supreme Court will hear the argument early in March.

A Legacy of The Grip

Is often a run down system. Weakness, nervousness, lack of appetite, energy and ambition, with disordered liver and kidneys often follow an attack of this wretched disease. The greatest need then is Electric Bitters, the splendid tonic, blood purifier and regulator of Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Thousands have proved that they wonderfully strengthen the nerves, build up the system, and restore to health and good spirits after an attack of Grip. If suffering, try them. Only 50c. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed by South Mills Drug Co., South Mills, N. C. and all druggists.

Washington Cor. Post: There is a movement on foot among Republicans from several Southern States to urge the appointment of Charles Price of Salisbury to succeed Justice Shiras of the United States Supreme Court, who, it is reported, will resign in the near future.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

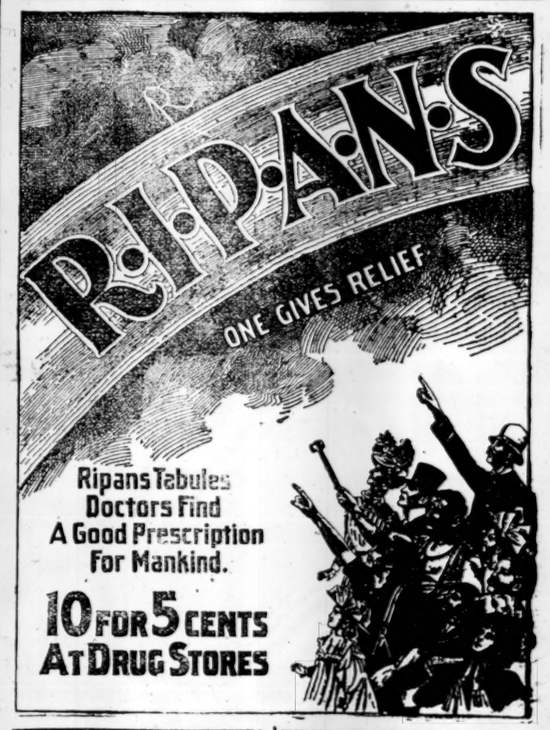
The best and most famous compound in the world to conquer aches and kill pains. Cures Cuts, heals Burns and Bruises, subdues inflamation, masters Piles. Millions of boxes sold yearly. Works wonders in Boils, Ulcers, Felons, Skin Eruptions. It cures or no pay 25c at South Mills Drug Co., South Mills, N. C. and all druggists.

The Twenty sixth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North Carolina will take place in Charlotte March 8–11. A cordial invitation is extended to every pastor in North Carolina and to all men who are interested in their fellow men. Young men from towns and rural districts where there are no Associations, will be especially welcome The good people of Charlotte will entertain all delegates. The majority of the railroads have granted reduced rates.

It is reported that Gen. Julian S. Carr, seeing no hopes for the Senatorial nomination, has his compass now pointed for the House.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Get only Dr. Bull's! Price, 25 cents. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Fifty pills, 10 cts. Trial box, 5 cts.


CASTORIA
900 DROPS
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

DO YOU KNOW THIS ABOUT THE WASHINGTON LIFE OF N. Y.?

I. Its assets equal about eight times that of the capital of all the banks in N. C.?
II. It has an income twice that of the State of N. C.?
III. Is paying to policy holders and their beneficiaries $6,000.00 per day?
IV. Has a large net reserve of $249.75 for every $1,000.00 ins. in force? Larger than that of any other of the standard companies.
V. That its policies are all incontestable after one year?
VI. Gives the right to change beneficiary at any time?
VII. Gives 30 days grace in the payment of premiums?
VIII. That the net cost is less in The Washington Life of New York than in any other standard old line company doing business in Elizabeth City or the Albemarle District.

R. P. JENKINS, DISTRICT AGT.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Good contracts to business producing men throughout the district.

Printing
Best Work! Lowest Prices!

FRED DAVIS
DEALER IN
COAL.
Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders are promptly filled.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

Situations Secured
for graduates or tuition refunded. Write at once for catalogue and special offers.
Massey Business Colleges
Louisville, Ky. Montgomery, Ala.
Houston, Tex. Columbus, Ga.
Richmond, Va. Birmingham, Ala. Jacksonville, Fla.

SEND US YOUR
JOB WORK!

The opportunity of a life time is at
JONES, RAPER & CO.'S STORE.
Several - Thousand - Dollars
worth of goods to be divided among our customers. The most vigorous reduction since the store opened its doors. You can get what you want for almost nothing. Can we afford it? Yes. We need the room. Read every line. If the wanted merchandise isn't reflected on this announcement, it is surely on the counters. Hundreds of items can't be mentioned.

COME AND SHARE THE BARGAINS.
IT WILL BE A BIG
SAVING ** FOR ** YOU

50 doz. Ladies' Black and Fancy Hose, worth 15, 20 and 25 cts. Clearing price, **12c**	3 doz. Men's over Coats, worth $5.00. Clearing price, **$2.98**
Children's Black Hose, sizes 5—9, worth 10 cts. Clearing price, **5c per pair.**	2 doz. Men's Gray over Coats worth $7.00. Clearing price, **$4.50**
5 doz. Boys' caps, worth 25 cents. Clearing price, **10c**	1 doz. Children over Coats, worth $2.00. Clearing price, **$1.25**

2 doz. Boys' over Coats worth $5.
CLEARING PRICE
$3.25

MEN'S FINE HATS GREATLY REDUCED.
CLEARING THEM OUT

Such offers right in the height of the season will astonish the entire trade and will send thousands of enthusiastic buyers to

JONES, RAPER AND CO.
Cor Main and Water Sts.

It is True

THAT we are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TAILORING

An exclusive stock of high class fabrics for evening and half dress.

New Spring AND Summer Samples.

A choice line.

Suitings, Trousering,

Your order placed now will receive my promptest attention.

C. RAULFS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
33 Fearing St. Elizabeth City, N. C.

My Knowledge of the Human Eye

is based upon hard study and practical experiences, this helps greatly in giving you just the kind of glasses you need. We make no mistakes, and are never out of a particular number of lense, so you run no risk by coming here.

Hathaway,

Eyesight Specialist.

EXAMINATION FREE.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor, T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, Dr A. L. Pendleton, W. M. Baxter, J. B. Culpepper, J. B. Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson. Clerk and Tax Collector, R. B. Whitehurst Treasurer, J. B. Ferebee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, A. C. Bell Assistant, J. C. Scarborough and Wilson Brothers Police; Attorney, P. W. McMullan; Street Commissioner, J. F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John E. Griggs; Harbor Master, J. Modlin.

Collector of Customs—Paimon Job.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. [illegible]. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesday of each month at the corner of Road and Main.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, D. H. Tuttle pastor; Baptist, Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor.

Monodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday and Thursday. J. C. Davis, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor; Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M. W. C. Nolan, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster; Antioch, Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spencer; Standard Keeper, R. E. White, J. F. Newbold, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor of Schools, Board of Education: J. C. Commander, Charles Reid and E. V. Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A. T. Aydlett, surveyor, J. C. Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.

Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.

State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

Stop A Minute!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters

Etc., Etc

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK,

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Agents.

F. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H Ziegler

Undertakers' Supplies

From the Cheapest to the Best. All grams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this Section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty. All kinds of Cabinet Work done

FOR SALE!

A Library comprising about 120 volumes, literary and historical, also containing several sets of Encyclopedias. Apply this office.

FOR SALE—One wood Hot Blast Stove, as good as new. Terms cheap. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—Bed springs, extra strong, nearly new. Price $1.00. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE.—Munsey's Magazine for 1901, also for 1898. Junior Munsey for 1901 and The Cosmopolitan for 1901, each year complete, at 50c the twelve numbers. Twelve Lippincott's Magazines, each with complete novel, for 50c. Also 25 bound books of fiction at 20 cts. each. Inquire at 62 Shepard St.

For Sale.

A fine Piano. A Grand, rosewood case, celebrated Haines make. Owner wishes to move. Inquire at this office.

FOR RENT.

Large, commodious dwelling, containing 11 large, delightful rooms, big halls, wide stairway, handsome internal decorations, beautiful grounds large garden, situated on Shepard St., up-to-date cistern, orchard with fruit trees, fig bushes, etc. Reasonable terms.

APPLY

CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Feb. 27, 1902.

NOTE.

When you have read this paper mail it to a friend—as good as a letter.

THE BUGLE SONG.

He went away to the war that day,
To the swinging bugle song;
All staunch and true in his suit of blue,
And sturdy, brave and strong.
'Mid the tramp of feet and the loud drum beat
And the ringing of the cheers,
There were none to see such a one as she,
Who could not see for tears.

And back again came the marching men,
With the bugle singing still;
Yet the music's surge was a sighing dirge,
All sad and slow and shrill.
For a woman wept and a soldier slept
In the dreamless, silent sleep;
And the bugle song had a measure wrong,
For the buglers sometimes weep.

And the bugles' lure while the years endure
Will coax them to the line.
And the stiring strains o'er the hills and plains
Still echo fair and fine.
But the suit of blue and the sabres, too,
And the worn and battered caps
Will tell some maid what the bugle played
When it sighed the song of "Taps."

—Baltimore American.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

Camden court convenes Monday.

Currituck court is in session this week.

Edenton meets Betsy's raise with a Chamber of Commerce of its own.

Judge Purnell, of the circuit court, has received an order from Washington to wear a gown while on the bench.

The recent heavy snows were a god-send to the agriculturists and fruit-growers of the state in their fertalizing effect.

The shad season is very late this season. The fishermen declare it is due to the fact that this is the coldest winter on record.

The Edenton News twits Elizabeth on her base-ball record. Trot out your aggregation, brother, and we will show you a thing or two this season.

The State charters the Washington, N. C. Light and Water Company, capital $200,000. Washington is a progressive little city. Its up to Betsy now.

Arthur Warren Harrison, of Plymouth, Washington county, N. C., after an illness of two weeks, died on the 20th in the infirmary at the State University of spinal meningitis.

It appears from what can be gathered at Raleigh, that that the charges sent to Washington against Revenue Collector Duncan were prepared by two or three local republicans at that place.

Frozen ground since early in November has prevented nearly all kinds of out door farm work, especially in preparing the ground for crops which, in consequence, will be decidedly late this season.

General Thomas F. Toon, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, died at Raleigh of heart-disease on the 19th. Prof. J. Y. Joyner of the State Normal and Industrial is named as his successor.

We note the announcement that ex-district attorney C. M. Bernard is considering the advisability of establishing a newspaper in Raleigh. There is need of a good Republican sheet in the Capitol City.

Old Glory waving from the public buildings and a few local stores last Saturday bore mute testimony to the fact that on Feb. 22, 1732 there was born into the world one, George Washington, the first President of the American Republic.

The disease among horses is now raging in Pasquotank. Kramer Bros. & Co., lumber manufacturers of this city, have lost seven fine animals during the last week. There are many other sufferers whose loss, however, has not been so heavy.

Do you like Buckwheat Cakes? If you do try A. F. Toxey & Co. New Buckwheat and Pure Maple Syrup

The steamer Ocracoke, running between this port and New Bern, early in the morning on Feb. 20th, collided off Neuse river light with the trading schooner Maria, 28 tons, bound for Middleton, Hyde Co. The Maria sank almost immediately. The crew and passengers were rescued.

It was the twenty-second of February and Adam was clearly angry. "If George Washington had only come around our orchard with his hatchet," he muttered, "this blamed business would never have happened." With a vicious kick at his pet ichthyosaurus, he strode out of the room. —Life.

When you want a barrel of good flour try A. F. Toxey & Co.'s "I. X. L."

A. C. I. Entertainment.

The entertainment, one of a regular quarterly series, given by the students of the Atlantic Collegiate Institute of this city at the Academy of Music Monday night was a very creditable affair and spoke well for the elocutionary and musical departments of that institution. Miss Mary Ehringhaus as "Wild Zingarelia" made quite a hit. Her costume and make-up were decidedly artistic and her elocution was good. Miss Kate Banks in "My First Recital" also scored an unqualified success. Miss Carrie Pappendick's "Views of Life in a Hotel" were received with much laughter, as was also Miss Annie Woodley's account of that awful time "When Pa Begins to Shave." Miss Pauline Sheep in a selection from "Hiawatha" showed good elocutionary conception.

The stately Minuett as trod by Misses Sheep and Ehringhaus costumed in gowns of the colonial style produced merited applause.

The music was good, at least we were so informed, our education is limited—we say no more, not desiring to reveal our ignorance on this subject.

That tub in the kitchen is mighty unsatisfactory. In these days of villany it's awfully hard to be godly, but every man can be cleanly if he makes use of the Hot and Cold Water Shower Baths at Huckabee's Tonsorial Parlor, Poindexter St. Try them.

Love, Evans & Co. have just received a car load of the famous Holton Early Rose potatoes. Buy at once.

"David Harum."

The fourth of the series of Lyceum performances was the attraction at the Academy of Music last evening. "David Harum". E. M. Wescott's popular novel, in a dramatized form was presented by Mr. Edward P. Elliott.

Mr. Elliott's impersonation of twelve characters called forth unqualified approval from the audience. His narrative of David's visit to the 'cirkis,' as told to the widow, was a masterpiece. He seemed to be equally facile in humor and pathos and fully came up to our conception of "David," the unique.

DEATHS.

REV. P. W. MELICK.

The cold hand of death has again been laid heavily on our community. At his home on Water St, Monday morning the 24th at about the hour of 9.30, surrounded by his loved ones, the Rev Philip Weller Melick bade farewell to earth and passed forth into that unknown bourn from which no traveller returneth.

Mr. Melick had been in ill health for some months past, and, though at one time he seemed almost convalescent, his death was not entirely unexpected.

The Rev. P. W. Melick was a native Pennsylvanian, born Feb. 29, 1824. At an early age he entered the Presbyterian church, was ordained as a minister and assigned to a charge in Little Bethel, that state, which he held for some years. In 1870 he removed to this city, and in 1871 went into business, opening up a general supply and furnishing house on Water St. From year to year this business has developed and prospered, as the man himself, sunny-tempered, kindly and genial, has grown in popular favor. Mr. Melick was an earnest church-worker, a respected and self-respecting citizen. An epitaph, written for few can be accorded to him. He was a devoted husband, a kind father, a sincere friend, a christian gentleman.

The deceased left him surviving a widow, two daughters, Miss Ada C. Melick and Mrs. L. S. Blades, wife of Dr. L. S. Blades of this city, and one son Camden W. Melick.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon. The body was interred in Overman's cemetery. The services were from the Presbyterian church and were conducted by the Rev. J. Spencer Smith, the former pastor of that church, who came out from his present charge in Virginia to minister at the same. The funeral was conducted with Masonic honors.

CHARLES W. POOL.

It is with sadness that we chronicle the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Charles W. Pool at his home in New York City last Friday from a congestive chill. His body was brought to Elizabeth City yesterday, services will be held in the M. E. Church today and his remains interred in the Pool cemetery in the lower portion of the county. The deceased was a skilled electrician, about 30 years of age, son of the late Judge C. C. Pool and Mrs. Elizabeth Pool, postmistress at this city. The writer knew Charlie both as boy and man, and a person of more attractive qualities it has seldom been his pleasure to meet. Our sympathy goes out to his grief-stricken mother. One brother, Carroll, a resident of New York City, survives him.

LUCIEN D. STARK.

Departed this life at his residence on Boush St, Norfolk, Va., Friday evening last, at the age of 76, Col. Lucien D. Stark, lawyer, soldier and journalist. Col. Stark was a former prominent Elizabethian, editor of the "Democratic Pioneer" of this city, the first Democratic paper ever published in this district, and Captain in the Seventeenth North Carolina Regiment during the Civil War. At the time of his death he was President of the Landmark Pub. Co. of Norfolk.

MRS. EVELINE T. BRIGGS.

Mrs. Eveline T. Briggs, mother of Mrs. E. F. Aydlett and Mrs. Herbert Aydlett both of this city, died at her home in Raleigh last Sunday afternoon as the result of a paralytic stroke. The Mrs. Aydletts left for Raleigh Monday morning on a special train over the N. & S.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 6:37 and will set to-night at 5:51.—Storm and rain is the prophecy for the coming week.—Mr. J. B. Flora is seeking Ponce De Leon's spring of perpetual youth among the orange groves of Florida.—Mrs. S. S. Fowler of Philadelphia arrived last week to attend the funeral of her sister Mrs. D. S. Kramer and will spend some time in the city. Mrs. Kramer was interred in the Fulmer lot in the Episcopal cemetery on the 19th.—Miss Sallie Perry is in New York purchasing spring millinery for M. Hill & Co.—The stork deposited a girl at the residence of Capt. A. L. Cahoon on Church St, last week.—We regret to hear of the ill health of Mrs. Thos. Wilcox at her home on Shepherd St. She is suffering from a complication of heart trouble.—Samuel Waters & Son, have added improvements to their up-to-date bottling department at the park.—During the cold weather last week Elizabeth City was threatened with a coal famine and the vendors of wood made their own price to a shivering public.—The festive burglar has again put in his appearance. Mrs. Tran Hughes while alone in her residence on Martin St, last Thursday evening discovered a negro in the house. She locked herself in a room. The intruder unsuccessfully endeavored to break in same. She finally succeeded in obtaining help, but the bird of dusky plumage in the meanwhile had flown. An example should be made of these gay gentlemen.—

The social king and social queen
Now doff the gilded crown,
Now put away the royal robe
And lay, the sceptre down.
In vain pretence of penitence
For misused nights and days,
For twoscore moons to make amends
For folly's doubtful ways.

—All silent along the Potomac on the question of opening up Water St. Well, brethren! is the question a dangerous one?—The Rev. D. H. Tuttle is proving a drawing card at the M. E. Church. Sunday night at the said church there was standing room only. "Social Evils" were heavily scored. Those who trip it lightly, the euchre, whist and poker players, and the devotees of the inebriating bowl were bunched in a common herd and lined up with the "goats." Mr. Tuttle is not an orator, but he is a very earnest preacher.—The Sir Walter Raleigh Monument Fund Donation Box on exhibition at the Arlington has a most poverty-stricken and come-help-a-fellow-out look on its face. Step up you of the long purse.—Mr. John Wallace of New Bern is in our city endeavoring to obtain stock subscriptions for a shoe factory to be established here. Push a good thing along.—We are informed that the local clergy are making a concerted effort to obtain a pardon for Clarence Palmer, convicted at the last session of our Superior Court of seduction and then sentenced to a two year term.—We understand that the proposed Business Men's Club has fallen through with. Pulpit opposition was too much for it. With all respect for the point of view of the reformer, we must say that we believe some such institution is sadly needed in this burg. The men of the city, especially the young men, should have some place where in a decent atmosphere they could foregather with agreeable companions and indulge in social intercourse and harmless amusements. Such an institution rightly conducted by men such as those named in our last week's issue, would be more helpful to the moral tone of the community than all the resolutions, petitions and addresses that the next ten years will give birth to from our local world. We question not the sincerity of those who are opposed to such an institution, but we believe they are mistaken in their view. Man is a social as well as a religious animal, and neither instinct should be starved at the expense of the other.—

Who won at Santiago? Who's the hero of the fight?
Who met the Spanish ships o' war an' smashed 'em left and right?
At first they said, "'Twas Sampson!"
—"'Twas Schley!" the trumpets sound,
But at last it has resulted in a
'Hands
All
Round!"

—There is in preparation for the local boards a 4 act military drama, entitled "Santiago" or For the Red, White and Blue. The cast of characters will be made up of good amateur talent aided and issisted by Mr. Edw. Wertley and wife, the latter being better known under her stage name "Miss Mabel Palmer", and Mr. Chas. Simmith, all clever, professional people, who come highly recommended. Fourteen characters, 11 gentlemen and 3 ladies, will be embraced in the cast. The play is billed for March 12th and is for the benefit of our local fire company. The company is a volunteer organization, working without pay, self-sacrificing, and so far has received but a small part of the support and recognition it deserves from the general public. Let every citizen now do his part. If you cannot attend in person, you can buy a ticket just the same. Let it not be said that Elizabethians are so wedded to the dollar that they will not aid in the protection of their own homes. When the fire-bell clangs forth our indifferent citizen is then very much interested in the laddies. Again we say, come one, come all.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Mexican Mustang Liniment

don't stay on or near the surface, but goes in through the muscles and tissues to the bone and drives out all soreness and inflammation.

For a **Lame Back, Sore Muscles,** or, in fact, all Lameness and Soreness of your body there is nothing that will drive out the pain and inflammation so quickly as

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

If you cannot reach the spot yourself get some one to assist you, for it is essential that the liniment be rubbed in most thoroughly.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

overcomes the ailments of horses and all domestic animals. In fact, it is a flesh healer and pain killer no matter who or what the patient is.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17,

Paul J. Bungart,

—ARCHITECT.—

Room No. 2 in Citizen's Bank Bldg.

ELIZABETH CITY, - - - N. C.

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

Groceries

—AND—

Confectioners.

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

Our stock is always fresh. Corned Hams, Shoulders and Pork always on hand during cold weather.

We deal in every article kept in a first-class retail Grocery.

Call and examine our stock.

Free deliver of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

The Colored Column.

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Rev Cartwright of Edenton spent Sunday in the city.

Rev J P Lee of Washington preached at Olive Branch Church Sunday.

Prof J H M Butler sailed from New York last Saturday on the transport McClellan direct for Manila.

Miss E M McDonald has recovered from a recent illness and resumed her place in the Public School.

Rev Isaac Skinner of Chowan, was in the city Sunday.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

On account of the disagreeable weather the entertainment at the State Normal School on last Friday evening was postponed but will be held tomorrow evening. An interesting program will be presented and the public is invited to attend.

FOR SALE—Two large, strong, handsome rocking-chairs, 75c each.—This office.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WANTED—A girl, neat and intelligent, as nurse. Apply at once to R. A. Kellam, Standard Pharmacy.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

Regulate liver and bowels, cure sick headache, never sicken, weaken or gripe. Eat 'em like candy. 10c, 25c, 50c. All druggists. Samples free. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

Elizabeth City State Normal School.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Eleventh Annual Session begins Monday, September 2, 1901, and continues thirty-eight weeks.

Under general supervision of Supt. Public Instruction and State Board of Examiners.

Faculty is composed of four, thoroughly qualified instructors.

Educates and trains both Sexes for Teachers. Excellent course of study. Careful attention given to morals and conduct of students. Good library; Building will be improved.

Board $6.50 per month; Tuition free; students enter any time; must be 15 years of age; may furnish board and pay $1.50 per month for room.

For Catalogue and other information, Address,

Principal P. W. MOORE, A. M.

WE NEED YOU

IN OUR BUSINESS!

If you're not a customer of ours you should be. We are going to keep after you until we get you. After the first purchase you'll come again. The

GROCERY

business is our only business, and we endeavor to treat our customer so satisfactorily that our sales increase every week. We always have the variety and our guarantee goes with all sales.

LOVE, EVANS & Co.

WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

YOU OWE US NOTHING

For doing right. The Druggist who desires to grow in confidence of his neighbors has no other safe and sure way open to him. We simply solicit your patronage on the grounds of Pure Drugs, rightly handled, at fair prices. On this basis we will continue to grow. We are in business to make money, but know full well that we must earn your confidence before we can get your patronage.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

- MELICK -

You will find in our store everything with which to furnish a house. Endless variety at prices to suit your purse.

We have some great bargains left over from the holiday trade. Seeing is believing. Come in and let us prove our statements.

P. W. Melick

WILL YOU RIDE?

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A DOLLAR'S A DOLLAR

And presumably it is worth as much to you as to the next man. Why not save a dollar or two, then, by getting your clothes where you are sure of getting them just as you want them? The extremes of dress are here for those who want them.

Covering--body, head, hand, foot covering ---for all 7 ages of man. Men's Suits and Overcoats

are priced so low, quality and workmanship considered, that to buy elsewhere means money out of pocket.

M. WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

DECISION AGAINST SCHLEY

President Dismisses His Appeal From Findings of Court of Inquiry.

SANTIAGO A CAPTAINS' BATTLE

President Roosevelt Says Neither Sampson Nor Schley Directed the Fight, Although the Former Was Technically in Command—He Condemns the Loop and the Retrograde Movement.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has decided that Rear-Admiral Schley was not in command of the American fleet at the battle of Santiago. In his decision on the Schley appeal he says Sampson's blockade, foresight and directions made possible the victory, but declares that the question of which was in command is merely of nominal character. Technically, he says, Sampson was in command of the fleet, and Schley, as usual, of the western division.

The important fact, the President declares, is that "after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine room aboard any ship actively engaged, in obedience to the order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their own vessels. It was a captains' fight."

As to the loop, the President says it was "in fact the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day." Admiral Schley, he asserts, is entitled to the credit of what the Brooklyn did that day, but says he agrees with the "unanimous" finding of the court and condemns the loop, declaring that if the Brooklyn was placed in greater danger by continuing her course so also was the Spanish fleet, and "this kind of danger," the President says, "must not be too closely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the flag."

While the Brooklyn and the Oregon are given credit for the destruction of the Colon, the President finds that the Iowa certainly, and the Texas, seemingly, did as much in "hammering" to a standstill the Viscaya, Oquendo and Teresa. And in this connection, after an analysis of the action, the President asserts that of the forty large-calibre shots which struck the three Spanish fighting ships, "eleven certainly came from the Iowa."

Of Schley's movements previous to the battle, the President says he erred in the retrograde movement, and "his disobedience of orders and misstatements of facts," but that it seems if Schley's actions were censurable they have been condoned, but he should not have been left second in command by Sampson.

The decision, Mr. Roosevelt says, is based on a careful perusal of all the evidence before the court, and upon statements made by captains in the fight, most of whom say they considered Sampson present and in command, and two of whom say they would have taken no orders from Schley.

As to the justice or injustice done by President McKinley in recommending Sampson for advance over Schley, the President expresses the opinion that nothing but justice was done, but goes on to say that Captain Clark should have been rewarded to as great an extent as Wainwright, who, he says, is entitled to greater reward than any other, and concludes this paragraph by saying that neither Sampson nor Schley did anything in battle which warranted any unusual reward for either.

WOMEN JOIN IN THE RIOTING.

Aid Barcelona Strikers in Attacks on the Troops.

Madrid, Spain.—The reports from Barcelona state that another day has passed in conflicts between the troops and the forces of anarchy. Unofficial telegrams represent the fighting as being almost constant in some part or another of the city and suburbs. Numbers on both sides were wounded and some were killed.

The rioters fire on the troops from housetops and barricades. Several women are fighting among the men. The barber and butcher shops have been sacked. Food is becoming scarcer. Many orderly inhabitants are fleeing from the city.

Bonafulla and Munt, anarchist agitators, have been arrested. Other arrests have been numerous. Some stiff fights resulted from attempts to rescue the prisoners.

There have been some crimes of violence apart from the fighting. A factory owner and an officer of gendarmes have been fatally stabbed.

The newspapers here treat the situation as being very grave. They fear that the whole province will soon be involved.

BRINGS DOWN HIS THIRD MAN.

Tennessee Boy Murderer Kills a Deputy Sheriff While Resisting Arrest.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Joe Weaver, the sixteen-year-old boy who one week ago shot and killed Vest Stapp and John Wilson at Plowman's "blind tiger," near Ducktown, just over the State line in Georgia, has killed Deputy Sheriff Frank Harlan near Dahlenega, Ga., while resisting arrest.

Weaver has been at large since the murder of Stapp and Wilson and officers have been on his trail. Although a mere boy he is an expert shot and quick with the use of guns. When Harlan attempted his arrest Weaver fired his pistol point blank at the officer, killing him instantly. Weaver again escaped.

The Shoe Trade Outlook.

Boot and shoe manufacturers are well employed on the orders, but most of the buying for the next season's needs has thus far been of a sampling character, and no general placing of fall orders is looked for until the middle of March or later.

Increase in Our Foreign Commerce.

The report of the foreign commerce of the United States for 1901 showed increased variety of exports and growing European apprehension of American supremacy.

Reports on Business Conditions.

The least favorable trade reports come from some of the Eastern cities and from the Middle States, while an almost unbroken record of heavy gains in bank payments comes from the Southern, Western and Pacific divisions of the country.

Many Lives Lost in Floods.

Unprecedented floods have occurred in the southwestern portion of Cape Colony, South Africa, resulting in great destruction of houses, bridges and railroad property. Twenty-five persons have been drowned.

Pea Canners in Combination.

Practically all the pea canners of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, as well as about half of those in the East, are said to be included in the proposed combination which was discussed at the sessions of the National Canners' Association, at Milwaukee, Wis.

Will Accept Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

Secretary Long has decided to accept the sixteen torpedo boat destroyers under construction, in spite of defects, provided they make a minimum speed of twenty-six knots.

CIVIL WAR AT BARCELONA

Artillery Used Against the Rioters in the Spanish City.

Desperate Attack on the Troops—Authorities Adopt Stern Measures—A Grave National Crisis Threatened.

London.—A message to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Barcelona by way of Perpignan, France, says that a fierce battle has been fought between the troops and the rioters in the suburb of Barcelona known as Sano.

Before the engagement the cavalry and infantry had been posted at the most dangerous points, and a field battery had been located on the Plaza, and from this vantage point the guns could sweep the surrounding streets.

When the final clash with the troops occurred, continues the dispatch, the artillery was brought into action and raked street after street. The rioters engaged the batteries at close range, but were finally driven off.

It is reported that 500 persons were killed and wounded on both sides. The entire neighborhood was wrecked by the shells. The ruins caught fire, and this completed the destruction.

Further fighting was reported at Mataro, fifteen miles from Barcelona, where a quantity of arms were discovered. Fighting was also reported at Tortosa and Tarragona, respectively 100 and fifty miles southwest of Barcelona.

Madrid, Spain.—Premier Sagasta has prepared a decree establishing martial law throughout Spain. The signing of the decree, it is believed, will be followed by an extreme national crisis.

The authorities at Barcelona have issued a proclamation ordering all private individuals to surrender any weapons they may possess, under pain of severe penalties. The sale of arms has also been prohibited. Forty workmen's associations have been dissolved, and the members of their committees arrested. The dwellings of strike leaders and of Anarchists are being registered and put under guard.

The battleship Pelayo has been ordered to Barcelona.

The strike movement has begun to spread seriously. At Castellon de la Plana, taking advantage of the night and of the absence of the police, the strikers set fire to two factories with the aid of petroleum. The factories were burned. At a workmen's meeting, held at Castellon de la Plana, a general strike was voted.

At Saragossa most of the factories have already closed as the result of the demands of the workmen, and the strikers are bringing pressure to bear to compel the factories still remaining open to close their doors. The Captain-General of Saragossa has wired for reinforcements.

In the Chamber Senor Robert, Deputy from the Province of Catalonia, interpellated the Government in regard to the occurrences at Barcelona. The Minister of the Interior, Senor Gonzalez, replying on behalf of the Government, accepted full responsibility for what had been done by the authorities, but asked for the adjournment of the discussion.

Romero Robledo, supporting Senor Robert, said the Government did not have enough guns and rifles to suppress a revolution if one broke out everywhere. Senor Robledo denounced the censorship over telegraphic news from Barcelona, and insisted that the fact that labor problems existed in other countries did not excuse the Government of Spain.

In the Senate General Weyler said that if it became necessary he would call out the First Reserves to assist in quelling the uprisings of the strikers.

SHOT SWEETHEART AND SELF.

Mothers of Both Were in the House—Girl Dead and Boy Mortally Wounded.

Philadelphia.—George Sutton, eighteen years old, shot and instantly killed his sweetheart, Gertrude Gothie, twenty-two years old. The youth was a Presbyterian, and the girl a member of the Catholic Church. They had been sweethearts for about a year, but opposition of the parents of each, because of differences in religion, prevented the marriage.

Several days ago the girl fell and sustained injuries that caused her to remain in bed. Sutton, accompanied by his mother, went to call on Miss Gothie. They were accompanied to her room by her mother, but after a few minutes the mothers withdrew to the lower floor. They had been out only a few minutes when they h ard shots.

When they went into the room they found the girl in the bed, blood flowing from a wound in her head and another in her breast. Sutton did not speak, but left the room without being questioned by either woman. He walked into the street and fell before he had gone ten feet. A policeman noticed he was bleeding and sent him to the University Hospital.

The bullet had penetrated the left lung, inflicting a mortal wound. The girl was shot through the heart.

Wei Hai Wei Will Be a Naval Base.

The British will use Wei Hai Wei, China, as a naval base and for many other purposes. The erection of fortifications has been discontinued for strategic and not for financial reasons.

To Preserve Petrified Forests.

The Committee of Public Lands of the House of Representatives at Washington has reported the bill making a public reservation of the tract in Arizona, including the petrified forests.

Died Without Stomach or Liver.

Paul Kruger, whose stomach was removed ten months ago, died at Chicago. Dr. B. M. Eads, who performed the operation, said: "Just when things looked brightest for Kruger cancer attacked the liver. It was then proposed that his liver be removed. To this operation he also consented."

Woman Slain by a Footpad.

A footpad at San Francisco, Cal., has fatally shot Annie Anderson, a domestic, who refused to yield her purse.

Minor Mention.

The Kansas Supreme Court has sustained the eight-hour labor law.

Diamonds reported found in Montana turned out to be valueless white sapphires.

The strike of the dockers at Trieste, Austria, has been settled and work has been resumed.

Emperor William has ordered that 1000 of his photographs be distributed among the German sailors.

Blue will replace Confederate gray as the color of the uniform of the staff of the Governor of Virginia.

The British Government has decided to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the question of alien immigration.

A cycle racing circuit in the South has been arranged by Jack Prince, who has for some time been at work on the matter.

All employes of railroads entering Chicago will be vaccinated because of the alarming smallpox scourge in the Middle West.

At a annual meeting of the New Jersey Golf League it has been decided to hold the championship over the Montclair golf links in June.

TELLS HOW HE KILLED RICE

Jones, the Valet, Calmly Gives His Story of the Murder.

PATRICK TUTORED HIM IN CRIME

The Dramatic Narrative Holds All Who Listened to It Spellbound For Two Hours—Describes How the Chloroform Was Administered to the Sleeping Millionaire—Patrick Instigator of Deed.

New York City.—In the trial of Albert T. Patrick on the charge of murdering William M. Rice, the octogenarian millionaire, Charles F. Jones, who acted as the dead man's valet and secretary, without a tremor in his voice, in a tone low and soft, and looking Patrick in the face for two hours told on the witness stand how he had killed Rice. It might have been anything Jones was telling except something that was exciting.

Jones went over the story of how he and Patrick had talked about the will. He told of forged checks, of checks and letters written by Rice and signed by Patrick, so that in case of trouble after Rice's death the forged signatures would have a standing as genuine ones, having been so acknowledged by persons interested.

"He told me," said Jones, "that it would be a good idea to have those signatures accepted by Mr. Rice's agents as genuine, as they could be used in case of a fight over the will."

"What was said of chloroform?"

"Patrick said that would be an easy way to put Mr. Rice away. An article in a magazine gave the idea. Something was said about getting chloroform and Patrick said it was very hard to get, that one had to have all sorts of certificates before the druggist would sell it. I told Patrick he could leave that to me. I wrote to my brother.

"I sent my brother $5 and he sent me chloroform in a four-ounce bottle packed in a wooden box."

He told of talking about the effects of chloroform with Mr. Rice and with Patrick. Of Patrick the valet said:

"Patrick said he had often wondered what would be the effect of chloroform on a person afflicted with heart trouble. I put the question to Dr. Curry, and he said so little chloroform would be needed to kill a person who had heart disease that it was doubtful if any traces of the poison would remain after death. I told Patrick what Dr. Curry had said, and he said he would talk to Dr. Curry himself."

Jones said Patrick, after saying Rice was living too long, suggested that laudanum or an acid be given to him, and then asked if Jones could not get the chloroform, which Jones said he got later. He told of giving mercury pills to Rice and of Patrick's inquiries in regard to Rice's condition every day.

From this Jones got down to the murder, and said an attempt had been made to do away with Rice by giving oxalic acid to him. Rice did not like it and refused to take it. He then told of the day Rice was murdered, saying:

"I 'phoned Patrick and he met me. Patrick said it was time to give Mr. Rice the chloroform. Now that the draft had arrived from Texas and Captain Baker was coming we should lose all we had gained if Mr. Rice was not put away at once. I objected that I had never agreed to do anything of that sort, but Patrick insisted and I yielded.

"I made a cone of a towel saturated with chloroform and placed it over my own face. I felt the effect and then put more chloroform on it and went into Mr. Rice's room. He was sleeping. I put the cone over his face and ran out of the room," said Jones, looking at Patrick. "There was a violent ring at the door bell just then, and I looked out and saw some one. I think it was a woman, but I was too excited to be sure. I went back to Mr. Rice's room. He was lying just as I left him. I took the towel off his face and put it in the fire. It burned. Then I opened all the windows and telephoned to Patrick.

"Patrick had told me to say if all was over that 'Mr. Rice was very ill,' and that was the message I gave. Patrick said he would come over, but that he did not want to get there before Dr. Curry arrived. They reached the house together. I met them and said to them, 'He is dead.'

"Patrick exclaimed, 'Oh, my God! That is the worst thing that could have happened to me!' He told me beforehand that he intended to say that to deceive Dr. Curry."

Jones told of Dr. Curry's examination of Mr. Rice's body.

At Mr. Osborne's invitation the witness told of the happenings of the day after Mr. Rice's death. He said Patrick called him on the 'phone and told him that he had made a mistake in the Swenson check.

"If they call you on the 'phone,'" Jones said Patrick told him "tell them the check is all right.' They did call, and I did as he directed. Later Patrick told me, still over the wire, that if any more inquiries were made to say that Mr. Rice was dead."

Jones had talked, giving his story in a narrative form, without stop, for about two hours, and his voice was giving out. District Attorney Osborne suggested an adjournment, but Recorder Goff wanted a more minute description of the towel cone and chloroform, and questioned the witness himself. After a brief cross-examination the Court was adjourned for the day.

Irish League Forces Land Sales.

Forty farms on Lord De Freyne's estate in Roscommon County, Ireland, have been sold by the Sheriff, the tenants having refused to pay rent. A large number of other "clearance sales" are pending as the result of the the "no rent campaign" now being carried on by the United Irish League.

Yang Yu Dead in St. Petersburg.

Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister to Russia, died at St. Petersburg, after a short illness. Yang Yu was formerly Chinese Minister in Washington.

Personal Mention.

The King of Siam will not visit America this coming autumn.

Andrew Carnegie has been elected a member of the London Reform Club.

John D. Rockefeller will give $10,000 to Hiram House, a settlement institution at Cleveland, Ohio, provided the management raises $15,000.

Senator James B. McEwan, of Albany, N. Y., met with a peculiar accident the other day. During a gale he was thrown to the ground by the wind and his right arm was fractured near the shoulder.

Major-General S. B. M. Young has been selected by the Secretary of War to be the first President of the newly created Army War College to be located at Washington barracks.

Lyman J. Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury, according to information received from an authoritative source, will shortly succeed John A. Stewart as President of the United States Trust Company, of New York City.

General Funston, upon whom an operation was performed in Kansas City, Mo., recently, is improving. His physician, however, has asked the War Department to extend the General's leave of absence three months.

RAILROAD MERGER ILLEGAL

The Attorney-General Reports Against the Northern Pacific Combine.

IT VIOLATES THE SHERMAN ACT

The United States Will File a Bill in Equity Asking That the Exchange of Shares For Those of the Northern Securities Company Be Nullified—Hill and Morgan the Defendants.

Washington, D. C. — The United States, at the instance of President Roosevelt, will test the legality of the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway, through the instrumentality of the Northern Securities Company, and a bill in equity to that effect will shortly be filed. Attorney-General Knox, in speaking on the subject, said:

"Some time ago the President requested an opinion as to the legality of this merger, and I have recently given him one to the effect that, in my judgment, it violates the provisions of the Sherman act of 1890, whereupon he declared that suitable action should be taken to have the question judicially determined.

"A bill in equity is now in course of preparation and will be filed within a very short time, which will ask that the merger effected through the exchange of shares of the Northern Securities Company for shares of the two railroad companies be dissolved and such shares ordered re-exchanged to restore the stocks of the two railroad companies to their original holders.

"The two railroad companies, the Northern Securities Company, J. Pierpont Morgan and James J. Hill and their associates, stockholders in the two companies, will be the defendants in the bill. The district in which the proceedings will be instituted has not yet been determined. Most likely it will be in Minnesota."

Men who have formed the merger say they do not fear a prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust law. It is believed that if in this case the Sherman law should prove to be as defective as officials of the Department of Justice are reported to believe, the President will urge Congress to amend the law, and that it will be one of the great fights of the next Congressional campaign.

CRUELTY CHARGE DENIED.

Secretary of War Root Refutes Reports From the Philippines.

Washington, D. C.—"It is an atrocious lie, without the slightest foundation of fact."

General Funston so characterizes the report called to the attention of the Senate, that the "water cure" is the favorite torture of the Americans to force the natives to give information, and that a soldier who was with General Funston had stated that he had helped to administer the "water cure" to 160 natives, all but twenty-six of whom died.

General Funston's denial, supplemented by a letter from Lieutenant Batson, commander of the Macabebe scouts, to the same effect, was sent to the Senate by the Secretary of War, together with the records of thirteen inquiries into similar charges.

The Secretary says that the orders governing our soldiers in the Philippines are the same as those promulgated under Lincoln, in 1863. Continuing, he says: "I send you a memorandum of forty-four officers, soldiers and camp followers who have been tried, and thirty-nine of them convicted, for violation of such orders as are above described.

"The war on the part of the Filipinos has been conducted with barbarous cruelty and general disregard to the rules of civilized warfare. They deliberately adopted the method of killing all natives, however peaceful, who were friendly to our Government.

"The Filipino troops have frequently fired upon our men under protection of flags of truce, tortured to death American prisoners, buried alive both Americans and friendly natives, and horribly mutilated American dead.

"That the soldiers fighting against such an enemy and witnessing such deeds should occasionally retaliate by unjustifiable severities is not incredible. But that such occurrences have been permitted or sanctioned is not true. A constant and effective pressure of prohibition, precept and discipline has been maintained against them. That there has been any such practice is not true. The cases have been few and far between."

OBJECTED TO THE MORGUE.

Supposed Dead Man in Chicago Sits Up and Remonstrates.

Chicago.—While being carried to the Morgue upon a stretcher Charles Henderson, a railroad switchman, sat upright on the conveyance and remonstrated with two policemen who were carrying him. He ordered the officers to carry him back to his bed at the Workingmen's Home, whence they had removed him. The order was obeyed, and those who had been bowed with grief at the supposed loss of a friend rejoiced over his return.

Henderson had been suffering from tuberculosis, and when the manager of the home went to his room to administer medicine, the man was apparently dead. The police were immediately notified and were carrying him to an ambulance when he came to life.

Rich Gold Finds on African Coast.

Reports multiply of the extraordinary value of the gold discoveries on the French Ivory Coast of Africa. The alluvial deposits have now been traced and a quartz reef, which has been opened, is eight feet wide and is yielding crushings of from two to eight ounces to the ton.

Defaulting Postmaster Kills Himself.

Louis B. Partridge, Postmaster at Kenesaw, Neb., when confronted with a shortage of $1500 in his accounts, committed suicide by shooting himself.

News of the Toilers.

Pacific coast hatters are insisting upon the union label.

Many union painters are on strike in Chicago for higher wages.

A strike among the granite workers in New England is probable.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the eight-hour bill for miners.

The brickmakers and plasterers of Council Bluffs, Iowa, have organized a trade union.

The Granite Cutters' Union, of St. Cloud, Minn., have adopted a new wage scale of $3.25 per day.

The city bureaus of San Francisco have been forced to employ more men in order to comply with the eight-hour law.

The masons of Valencia, Spain, are the first organization in that country to successfully strike for an eight-hour day.

The Government printing office, fast approaching completion, will be the largest institution of its kind in the world.

The coal miners at Broad Cove, Cape Breton, have struck a second time within two months for increased wages.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality to 3½c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra	—	@	30
Firsts	28	@	29
Seconds	25	@	27
State dairy tubs, extra	28	@	28
Imitation creamery	16½	@	23½
Factory, fancy	—	@	20
Low grades	15	@	15¼
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	10¾	@	11
Small	—	@	12
Part skims, good to prime	7	@	8
Full skims	—	@	3
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	37
State and Penn.	—	@	37
Western—Choice	36	@	37
Southern—Choice	35	@	36½
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 25	@	2 30
Medium, choice	—	@	1 80
Pea, choice	—	@	1 80
Red kidney, choice	2 10	@	2 12½
White kidney, choice	2 40	@	2 45
Yellow eye, choice	—	@	2 35
Lima, Cal.	—	@	3 25
Green peas, bags	1 47½	@	1 50
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apple—Winsap, per bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Greening, per bbl	4 50	@	7 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Baldwin, per bbl	3 50	@	5 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl	4 00	@	8 00
Jersey, prime, per bbl	5 75	@	6 25
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	12
Chickens, per lb	—	@	10½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	13
Ducks, per pair	50	@	80
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	16
Capons, Phila., per lb	12	@	20
Fowls, Western, per lb	8	@	12½
Broilers, Phila., per lb	24	@	27
Chickens, State, per lb	11½	@	14
Ducks, Western, per lb	9	@	15
Geese, Western, per lb	7	@	10
Squabs, per dozen	2 00	@	3 75
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb	17	@	18
1900, choice	11	@	12
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	17	@	18
1900, choice	11	@	12
1900, common to prime	8	@	10
Old odds	2½	@	5
FURS.			
Red fox	2 00	@	4 00
Gray fox	75	@	85
Marten	2 00	@	4 00
Skunk, black	1 20	@	1 40
Skunk, striped	30	@	40
Raccoon	90	@	1 25
Opposum	12	@	15
Mink	2 50	@	3 50
Muskrat	9	@	10
Muskrat, kits	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	90	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb	75	@	80
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	60	@	65
Straw, long rye	75	@	80
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Maine, per sack	2 25	@	2 35
N. Y. State, per sack	2 12	@	2 25
Sweets, N. J., per bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Onions, State, per bag	3 00	@	3 50
Orange Co., per bag	2 00	@	5 00
Connecticut, red, per bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Cabbage, State, per crate	1 25	@	1 50
Turnips, per bbl	85	@	1 00
String beans, per basket	3 50	@	4 00
Egg plant, per box	4 00	@	7 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50	@	2 50
Cauliflower, per basket	1 00	@	3 00
Peppers, per carrier	3 00	@	3 50
Spinach, per bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Celery, per dozen	8	@	50
Lettuce, per basket	75	@	2 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt	14	@	18
Kale, per bbl	90	@	1 00
Squash, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	28½	@	29½
Maple sugar, per lb	11	@	12
Syrup, per gal	75	@	90
Honey, State, Clover, per lb	13	@	15
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 75	@	4 25
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 30
Wheat—No. 1 N. Y.	—	@	86¾
No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	86¾
Corn—No. 2	67⅝	@	68¾
Oats—No. 2 white	51	@	51½
Track mixed	49	@	50
Rye—Western	66¼	@	66¾
State	64	@	65
Lard, city	—	@	9.10c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	10
Calves, city dressed	9	@	13
Country dressed	6	@	11½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	5 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	4 00	@	6 85
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 50	@	6 40
Country dressed, per lb	6	@	8½

The Week in Trade Circles.

Business conditions have continued generally favorable. Manufacturing activity has increased in many lines, and there has been little interruption of work by labor troubles, although strikes have embarrassed the operations of a few textile mills in New England. Conspicuous activity is apparent in the iron and steel industry, of the products of which consumption is large beyond precedent and still increasing. The activity of domestic trade is evidenced by the continued gains in bank exchanges and in the earnings of the railroads.

Increase in Nebraska Bank Deposits.

Deposited in the State and National banks of Nebraska is $87,072,436, an average of $79.16 for each man, woman and child in the State. These are the figures made public by Secretary Royse of the State Banking Board. In the 439 State banks 95,052 depositors have $31,315,633. In the National banks is $55,756,808. There is an increase in deposits over one year ago, notwithstanding the drought and corn crop failure, of nearly $12,000,000.

No Urgent Demand For Corn.

Exports of corn continue very small. The foreign trade in corn, however, is too insignificant to influence prices, which are held about stationary by small domestic receipts and cold weather. There is no urgency in the demand for corn either from feeders or speculators.

Business Failures For a Week.

Business failures during the previous week, according to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 240 in the United States and thirty-three in Canada.

Snow in Winter Wheat Area.

The movement of wheat is light, especially of winter wheat, and visible supplies are decreasing. Crop news has had little effect upon speculation. Practically all of the winter wheat area is covered with snow, and the only ground for uneasiness relates to the condition of the plant before it went under cover. In some localities it was tender, and may be susceptible to injury from alternations of temperature during the next few weeks; and the possibility of crop accidents is a sustaining factor in the markets, as it usually is at this stage of the season.

Maine Logging Operations.

Logging operations on all Maine waters are now far advanced, chopping being nearly over, and what remains of the crews being engaged now chiefly in hauling from the yards to the landings. On the Penobscot the cut amounts to somewhat more than 200,000,000 feet, and on the Kennebec the cut will be close to 140,000,000.

A Decrease in Exports.

Foreign trade returns continue to show a moderate decrease in exports and an increase in imports of merchandise at leading ports.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

An important conference was held at the White House between President Roosevelt and Republican leaders in both branches of Congress.

Confirmation was received by the State Department of the report that Miss Stone's ransom money had been paid.

Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, will investigate the charges of customs abuses in New York City.

The Industrial Commission recommended the abandonment of general property taxation by the States and the raising of revenue by taxation of corporations, inheritances and incomes.

The House unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the popular election of United States Senators.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The army transport Wright, which was raised after being sunk off the harbor of San Jacinto, P. I., arrived at Cavite in tow.

General J. Franklin Bell made a clean sweep of insurgents in the Luzon provinces of Batangas and Laguna, P. I.

A strong insurgent post was captured near Calamba, Laguna Province, P. I. A number of rifles, bolos and six typewriting machines fell into the hands of the Americans.

A brother of Malvar, the insurgent leader, was captured in the Philippines. He was chief surgeon of the Batangas insurgents.

DOMESTIC.

Shot in the head while resisting arrest, Albert Dempsey died at Detroit, Mich.

Nearly all the small savings banks in Cleveland, Ohio, intended to combine.

With eighteen knife thrusts in her body, Mrs. Kate Voefel was found murdered in her home in New York City, with no clew to the assailant.

Former City Solicitor William A. Mills, of Toledo, Ohio, was arrested, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses while in office.

As the result of the investigation of the franchise scandal by the Grand Jury of St. Louis, Mo., a bench warrant was issued charging Robert N. Snyder with bribery.

About two-thirds of the business portion of Woodbury, Cannon County, Tenn., was burned, the loss being estimated at from $50,000 to $70,000.

All churches, theatres, etc., in Des Moines, Iowa, were closed. There were 700 cases of smallpox.

The Count de Lucenay was convicted in El Paso, Texas, of forgery, and sentenced to four years in prison.

Seventy-two students were dropped from Cornell University for failing to pass examinations.

Albert O. Klein, of Chicago, a student in the University of Michigan, committed suicide by taking prussic acid. This is the second suicide among the university students within two weeks.

Work on the Government vessels was resumed at San Francisco, Cal., after a six months' strike.

Elsie A. Taylor, of Rochester, Pa., committed suicide by swallowing creosote. Her room was decorated with pictures of the Biddle boys, and it is alleged she had been crazy on the subject since the Biddles were killed.

A premature blast near Duhring, W. Va., killed two men.

The great shops in Springfield, Ohio, owned by Senator Fairbanks, and which housed a dozen large industries, were destroyed by fire, the loss being more than $1,000,000.

George H. Greenleaf, a pauper inmate of the Merrimack County (N. H.) Almshouse, was found guilty of the murder in the first degree of Mrs. Nancy Jane Folsom, of Boscawen.

FOREIGN.

General Weyler, the Spanish Minister of War, will submit to the Cortes a proposal to reduce the army by four army corps.

The remains of the late Marquis of Dufferin were interred at Clandeboye, Ireland.

Herr Hoerup, the Danish Minister of Public Works, who has been suffering from cancer, is dead.

The influenza was widespread in London, claiming 100 victims to one of smallpox.

President Zelaya released from prison General Vasquez, former President of Honduras, and granted him permission to leave Nicaragua.

M. Rouyer, chief of a French scientific mission in New Guinea, reported a treacherous attack by cannibals, who murdered twenty-five of the party, including Baron Villars and Count de Saint Remey.

American electric works will be established in Russia and subsidized by the Government.

There was a renewal of the rioting in Trieste, Austria, and troops fired on the mobs, killing three persons and wounding others. The civil law was suspended in the district.

The Hindoo twin Dordica, who was separated from Radica by an operation recently, died in Paris, France, in convulsions due to tuberculosis.

Dr. Huchard, of Paris, maintained that chloroform may be safely used as an anaesthetic in cases of heart disease.

The Right Rev. Henry Brougham Bousfield, Bishop of Pretoria, South Africa, is dead. He was born in 1832.

In a riot in Trieste troops fired on a mob of strikers, killing six and wounding twenty.

A thousand deaths a day is the plague mortality in the Punjab, India.

The inhabitants of the Danish West Indies were reported to be dissatisfied with the treaty of cession.

The freedom of the city of London was presented to Joseph Chamberlain, who outlined the British policy in regard to the Boer war and the colonies loyal to the crown.

The Lord Chief Justice of England refused to reopen the case of the organ grinding Viscount Hinton, who sought to oust his stepbrother, Earl Poluett, from the family estates.

An official statement was given out at St. Petersburg declaring that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was agreeable to Russia, as it stood for the principles first established by Russia, namely, the integrity of China and Korea.

The Farmers' Alliance at Berlin condemned the pending tariff bill.

M. Santos-Dumont was caught in a squall while sailing in his airship over the Bay of Monaco, and, fearing an explosion, ripped open the envelope and descended to the water, whence he was rescued.

The town of Shamaka, in the Trans-Caucasus, was completely destroyed by an earthquake.

Lord Rosebery, addressing Liverpool Liberals, declared he would never grant an independent Parliament in Dublin.

A split occurred among the German agrarians, and the Chairman of the Customs Committee of the Reichstag resigned.

Lord Cranborne, in the British Parliament, stated that Lord Pauncefote's proposal on April 14, 1898, in regard to intervention in the Spanish-American conflict was not pursuant to instruction from his Government, which, when informed of the action, declared it injudicious, and declined to indorse it.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars sent free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Baltimore has no fewer than 80,000 colored inhabitants and Louisville fewer than 40,000. St. Louis has 35,000.

Rest For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Thirty to forty miles an hour is the rule for railroad trains in Russia; in Siberia, fifteen to twenty.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home, in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Wireless telegraph stations are now being erected by the Japanese authorities on the Korean coast.

PUTNAM'S FADELESS DYE produces the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

The gauchos of Argentina live entirely on roast beef, scarcely ever tasting vegetables or flour dishes.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

You can't hope to keep your friends if you lose your temper.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Each year 1,095,000 persons succumb to consumption.

Colds

"I had a terrible cold and could hardly breathe. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it gave me immediate relief."
W. C. Layton, Sidell, Ill.

How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. For it's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis or pneumonia, and at last consumption. Coughs always tend downward. Stop this downward tendency by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $